REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,597.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	28	,, Madras	11
July.		,, Coconada	12
,, Narrakal	2	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Alleppy	3	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Tuticorin	5	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Colombo	5	,, False Point	16
,, Galle	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Honawar, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The 's s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	25	,, Kuweit	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bahrein ..... July	1	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 T ns, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	36	22	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, calling at the undermentioned Ports (weather permitting) :—

Leave Bombay	24th June.	Leave Alleppy	28th June.
,, Rutnagherry	21st ,,	,, Tuticorin	28th ,,
,, Vingorla	21st ,,	,, Colombo	29th ,,
,, Goa	21st ,,	,, Negapatam	1st July.
,, Carwar	22nd ,,	,, Pondicherry	2nd ,,
,, Mangalore	23rd ,,	,, Madras	4th ,,
,, Cannanore	24th ,,	,, Coconada	6th ,,
,, Tellicherry	24th ,,	,, Vizagapatam	7th ,,
,, Calicut	25th ,,	,, Gopaulpore	7th ,,
,, Beypore	25th ,,	,, Gopaulpore	8th ,,
,, Narakal	26th ,,	,, False Point	9th ,,
,, Cochin	26th ,,	Arrive Calcutta	11th ,,

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th June 1873.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Enmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bot les of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly all Travellers arrive in Bombay by Sea, at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 20th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain A. Parren, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT GORGAUM.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. CAMA & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, 1873, at 4 P.M., submit to Public Auction at their rooms :—

A large piece of land containing 2,70,919 square yards or thereabouts and situated at or near Gorgaum in Salsette, Zilla Tanna, and bounded on the east by the land of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, on the west partly by the village of Gorgaum and partly by a River, on the north by a River and on the south by the land of Trithowandass Ruttonjee.

Full particulars can be obtained from and the plan shown on application by the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 14th June 1873.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
2 Do. China Cloth.
3 Casks Wood Screw.
40 Cwt. Milan Steel.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 14th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods, viz :—

A quantity of piece goods consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Dhoties, Jaconets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Sullimon Essam :—

100 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Goolmahomed Essam :—

40 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
11 Grey Dhoties.

On account and at the risk of Abboo Allaruckia :—

15 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Dhurumsey Narroniee :—

P N B B & Co.—No. 5 to 7—3 cases of White Stripes or Dorias.

Also blackwood furniture comprising round and side tables, teapoys, hatstand, a large screen, easy and arm chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, chairs, lamps, a photographic camera, China garden seats, plated 1, 2, and 3 lights hanging argand lamps, a set of plated mounted single and a set of double harness, one second hand hunting saddle.

An invoice of several dozens superior sherry brandy, and beer in quarts and pints and best champagne in bottles.

5 bags of corks.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and plated ware, a full-toned, Walnutwood Grand Square Pianoforte, Carriage, &c., Clare Road, Byculla, No. 8, Bungalow next to Mrs. Lake.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-named place, at 1 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, all the handsome household furniture, &c., (proceeding to Ahmedabad) the same comprises a set of glass ware, dinner, tea, and dessert sets, plated ware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture, carved, blackwood, such as circular pier, side, dining tables, conversation couches, arm and easy chairs, round teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, writing tables, dressing and wash hand tables, sideboard, walnutwood square pianoforte (by Sheedmeer & Sons) pianostool, large four post bedstead, camp c ts, bathing tubs, dispense table, water filter, single and double towel horses, gong chests, double and single light plated hanging argand lamps, table lamps, table candlesticks, double barrel gun, pigeon house, rabbits with cages, rolls of oil floor carpet, table ornaments, flower tubs, and pots with trees, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One English-built double seated miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts by Mosley, nearly new.

One English-built double seated Phaeton with shaft.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the in truction of Mr. Curseljee Cowasjee, the mortgages, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Curseljee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (53 1-9) fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 464, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £269 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

UPRE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Undersigned is no longer a PARTNER, neither has he any INTEREST, in the Firm of McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co., of Bombay.

T. BROWNE.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES (30) THIRTY PER SHARE, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, on production of Share Certificates from and after the 23rd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, in 23, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Mandvee Bunder.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

TO LET AT POONA.

SEVERAL COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED, situated in the Civil Lines, either for the Season or by the Year. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Bombay, or to Mr. PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, Garden Reach, Poona.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND REAGENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY,
SECOND EDITION OF THE
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Seam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
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Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shiftrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....St. Swithin's 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Shirwk Hotel Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a large BOILER, 6 ft. diameter and about 16 ft. long, made of the best half inch LOWMOOR IRON, and mounted on a Carriage, with fore Swivel Carriage. Applications and offers to be made to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after JUNE 15TH the following ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place :—

The Down Mail will leave Church Gate Street at 7 A.M ; stop at all Stations between Andaree and Surat, leave Surat at 4-40, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10-55 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 A.M., Surat 2-5, will stop at all Stations between Surat and Andaree, and arrive at Church Gate Street at 11-5 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Bombay and Surat, will be discontinued.

The Up Mixed, Surat and Bombay, do. do.

The Down Veraur will leave at 5-30 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Surat to Ahmedabad, will leave at 7-30 A.M.

The Up Mixed, Ahmedabad to Surat, do. at 7-45 A.M.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Re. 1-6 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

13th June 1873.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

STEAM POWER.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

These Waters differ widely from the insipid preparations of some manufacturers.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
SODA WATER.....per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER .....per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL) ..... ,,	1 0	POTASH WATER ..... ,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER introduced by T. & Co. ..... ,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER ..... ,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE ..... ,,	1 0	VICHY WATER ..... ,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 1-8 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them, when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral Acid and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

N.B.—Special rates for wholesale orders.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS,

ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.

ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.

New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM

PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, Size 12 by 10—Price 1s. 4 each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE AFFOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM ; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other House in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete..... Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete ..... Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above..... Rs. 250.

*** This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c. &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE 1873.

IN EXCHANGE on London we have little change to make in rates, but the rate of discount at the Bank being reduced to 6 per cent. caused an alteration in the demand rate for Bank Bills.

Government Securities remain still firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110¼
Four & half per cent. 105¼
Four per cent. ... ...103¼ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	.....	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 15-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

COTTON market better at home, consequently there has been more enquiry for steamers, and £2-7-6 has been paid. By sail the heavy rain to-day has quite put a stop to business and rates are nominal.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron ships Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 19s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Tricste ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre Cotton ..... £3 3s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... } £2 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... { Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3¼ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	7,780
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	2311	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nil.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	126-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 555
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	945
1,000	1,000	all	12p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
570	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
5 of	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,085
1,600	150	150	25*	Bronach Mills	240
7,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,120
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,185
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,185
800	2,500	all	450p.c.	Oriental	3,120
600	2,500	2,400	116p.c.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	825
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert King Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	340
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,090
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,500
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	7,000
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	660
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	840
200	400	350	24½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	672½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,080
170	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart Unified Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,380
1,900	50	all	15p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.....	100
2,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'd'g'e Co....	23
2,000	500	all	85 pc.	Treachers & Co	395
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	97

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula. 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland mail the business done yesterday has been next to nothing, and prices show no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

600 pieces Grey T. Cloth 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0
500 ,, ,, Shirtings 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 3 0

COTTON.

The market has been firm, but we have no change to report in values. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 203 to Rs. 205
Akote ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 210 to ,, 225
Ringanghaut ..... at ,, 228 to ,, 230
Mewa & Bhow ..... at ,, 204 to ,, 207
Sawgimned ..... at ,, 215 to ,, 216
Compta & Vingoris ..... at ,, 188 to ,, 190

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies New Jodia .....at Rs. 187
25 ,, ,, Wudwan .....at ,, 202
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 204
25 ,, ,, Khandeish .....at ,, 193
25 ,, ,, Seogaum .....at ,, 205
25 ,, ,, Akote F.P.B. .....at ,, 210

YARNS.

18,000 lbs. Mollio No. 40's to 60's .....at 15¾ to 19¾ as. per lb.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th June 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	99,625	0	0
Merchandize	2,74,737	0	0
Electric Telegraph	726	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.....	677	0	0
Total Rs.....	3,75,765	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles.....Total Rs	4,22,550	6	0
Decrease Rs.....	46,794	6	0

CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman's* money market report of Monday evening says—

The rains have not set in here yet, and until they do no increased activity in business can be expected. Indeed, it is very doubtful if even then any improvement of consequence will take place, so extremely depressed is the entire trade of this port. Until the supplies of foreign goods, poured in here, actually work down to within compass of the consumption of the country, a steady-going trade is not likely to be seen, for the dealers are getting tired of buying on the strength of a prospective demand. The export trade is, if possible, more discouraging than before. The position at home of the leading staple produce of this port has been very bad for a long time, and the advance of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount to 7 per cent. on Wednesday cannot fail further to depress the values of all articles in over-abundant supply. Seven per cent. is a rate of interest that always interferes very greatly with the *power* of financing against produce, and many firms are regularly dependent on outside resources to enable them to hold shipments after arrival. The process of attenuation that must have been going on for some years in the strength of many of the old and wealthy native firms, is disclosed from time to time by the breaking in of the apparently sound surface at some weak spot, where the burden has got past bearing. One of the most respectable banians in the town, a man who had long been esteemed wealthy, has just fail d, with liabilities estimated at from 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees; and, no doubt, the brunt will have to be borne chiefly on European shoulders. The Bank of Bengal return last week had no change of moment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Punjaub (s).....	Sanders	Bussorah, May 28.
	Marie	Surenga.....	Bushire, May 24.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Golconda (s)	Shallard	Suez.

The steamer Punjaub, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June
10 John Tennant (s) ...DeSteigers ...London, May 1.
Abyssina (s).....Grey .....Moulmein, June 3.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 77 cases brandy, D Rustomjee; 10 cases brass sheets, M Noorbhoy; 25 kegs paint and 6 casks tallow, H Sorabjee and Co; 99 barrels green copperas, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia and Co; 17 cases ginger wine, 2 cases bitters, 4 cases brandy, and 9 cases whiskey, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bejunjee.

Xantho, s, 2 cases glassware, F Adasser Davur.

Janet Court, 50 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody; 50 cases champagne, P Framjee and Co; 25 barrels coal pitch, E Adomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pocahontas, 200 bales hemp, 100 bales gunny rags and 150 bales cotton, J Goculdas.

City of Dublin, 400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Timor, s, 12 bales hides, K Nansee; 19 bales skins, A Mohideen and Co; 11 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales wool, M Myaram.

Celia, s, 44 bales wool, N Nolamdass; 61 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 11 cases cotton, B Ambaidass.

Pocahontas, 64 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

Elgin, s, 50 dholls coir yarn, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Redewater, s, 1,200 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 bags linseed and 500 bags surseed, S Mooljee; 350 bales cottond, R Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 11 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore, s, 3 bundles and 55 pieces E teeth, and 24 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 9 chests opium, G Chajooram; 15½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium, E D Lungda; 24 chests opium, T Sittaram; 10 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 30 chests opium, S N Tolatee; 15 chests opium, R Khimjee and Co; 17 chests opium, D C Tata; 3 chests opium, G Sobhagmull; 5½ chests opium, B Gunpatrao; 43 chests opium; T Gunoandass; 188 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore, s, 30 chests opium, E J Abraham; 6 chests opium, L Sundass; 13 chests opium, G Seonghance; 3½ chests opium, R Dhunjeebhoyshaw and Co; 2½ chests opium, S Heracbund; 9 chests opium, G Jagopall; 3½ chests opium, M Furbhoolass; 28 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 24 chests opium, A B Mody and Co.

MILITARY

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 12.

Drew, Asst Surg, Ben R A, on leave, to England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Triscott, Col, 20th Regt, to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Griffith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.
Campbell, Lieut, 108th Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Morgan, Major, 35th M N I, to Kamptee.
Bartlett, Col, Ben Staff Corps, on furl ugh, to Venice.
Ogilvie, Surg, Med Dept, on leave, to Sattara.
Pardoe, Lieut, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Drew, Asst Surg, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Knight, Lieut, R A, to join, to Kamptee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 12th June, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Medical Establishment—Staff Asst Surg J Kinahan, for 30 days from the 27th May 1873, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Medical Establishment—Staff Asst Surg Dudly, for 16 days from the 17th inst, privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 10.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

The Hon'ble G S Forbes, First Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month.

Mr F A Nicholson, Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, for one month.

Capt C C Hewetson, Cantonment Magistrate of Palaveram, privilege leave for forty-eight days.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain A Balmer, Acting Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, is appointed a Magistrate of Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry—Maj T S Hawks, (Lt-Col in S C), to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873, vice Sturrock promoted.

37th N I—Capt H M Nepean, Maj in S C, to be Maj and, Lt F L Holeman, Capt in S C, to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Sturrock promoted.

Infantry—Maj J S Martyr, (Lt-Col in S C), to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873, vice Hawks, promoted and removed.

52nd N I—Capt J R S Henderson (Maj in S C), to be Maj from 13th April 1873, vice Hawks, promoted and removed.

I G List—Lt Blair (102nd Foot), to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Hawks promoted and removed.

Infantry—Maj R G Lewis (Lt-Col in S C), to be Lt-Col from 13th April 1873 vice Martyr promoted and removed.

31st N I—Capt W S Draper, Maj in S C, to be Maj from 13th April 1873, vice Martyr promoted and removed.

31st L I—Lt, Bt Capt. Josias Gordon Clotce, to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Martyr promoted and removed.

Infantry—Maj W Graves Lieut-Col in S C, to be L, Col from 13th April 1873, vice Lewis promoted.

25th N I—Capt R W Daunt Major in S C to be Major from 13th April 1873 vice Lewis promoted.

I G List—Lt E S Skinner, S C, to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Lewis promoted.

Infantry—Major W O Swanston, Lt Col in S C, to be Lt-Col from 13th April 1873, vice Lewis promoted.

7th N I—Capt E Gave, Major in S C, to be Maj from 13th April 1873, vice Graves promoted.

I G List—Lieut Bt-Capt Francis Robert Berry Byrch, to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Graves promoted.

Infantry—Maj J Duval SC to be Lt-Col from 13th April 1873 vice Swanston promoted.

30th N I—Capt T Dyer, Maj in S C to be Major from 13th April 1873, vice swanston promoted.

I G List—Lieut F Hole, Capt in S C, to beCapt from 13th April 1873, vice Swanston, promoted.

Infantry—Maj H C Dowker, S C, to be Lt Col from the 13th April 1873 vice Duval promoted.

22nd N I—Capt W Kincaid Major in S C to be Major from 13th April 1873 vice Duval promoted.

I G List—Lt Bt-Capt Robert Hunter to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Duval promoted.

Infantry—Major E N Nation Lt-Col in S C to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873 vice Dowker promoted.

18th N I—Capt P J P Wetherall Lt Col in S C to be Maj from 13th April 1873 vice Dowker promoted.

18th N I—Lt J Hudleston Capt in S C to be Capt from 13th April 1873, vice Dowker promoted.

Infantry—Major J G Palmer Lt-Col in S C to be Lt-Col from 13th April 1873 vice Norton promoted.

15th N I—Capt A B Marsack Lt-Col in S C to be Major from 13th April 1873 vice Norton promoted.

I G List—Lt Bt-Capt Henry Elliot Dashwood Bayley from 13th April 1873 vice Capt Norton promoted.

Infantry—Major J Hudleston S C from 13th April 1873 vice Palmer promoted.

4th N I—Capt W L N Knyvett S C to be Maj from 13th April 1873 vice Palmer promoted.

I G List—Lieut Bt-Capt John Henry Gaussen to be Captain from 13th April 1873 vice Palmer promoted.

Infantry—Major J T Clarke Lieut Col in S C since retired to be Lieut from 13th April 1873 vice Hudles on promoted.

24th L I—Capt G W Playfair Lt-Col in S C to be Maj and Lt D T Hatchell Capt in S C to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Hudleston promoted.

Infantry—Maj E S Burge S C, to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873, vice Hudleston promoted.

3rd M E R—Capt W H K Bradford Maj in 108th Foot to be Maj from 13th April 1873, vice Clarke promoted.

I G List—Lt C H Carr 102nd Foot to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Clarke promoted.

Infantry—Maj G F Smithers S C to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873 vice Clarke promoted.

3rd M E R—Capt W Stoddart S C to be Maj from 13th April 1873 vice Burge promoted.

I G List—Lieut D C Budd 20th Hussars to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Burge promoted.

Infantry—Maj A D Clay Lt col in S C to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873 vice Smithers promoted and removed.

3rd N I—Capt S C Montgomerie Maj in S C to be Maj from 13th April 1873 vice Smithers promoted and removed.

I G List—Lieut P Justice 108th Foot to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Smithers promoted and removed.

Infantry—Maj Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart to be Lt Col from 13th April 1873 vice Clay promoted and removed.

17th N I—Capt T Obbard S C to be Maj from 13th April 1873 vice Clay promoted and removed.

I G List—Lt and Bt-Capt Henry Thomas Harris Baber to be Capt from 13th April 1873 vice Smithers promoted and removed.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lt Thomas Price having completed twelve years service to be Capt from the 7th June 1873.

Infantry General List.

Lt James Turner Cumming to be Capt by Brevet from 8th June 1873.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DESOUZA—June 13th, Mrs. Geminiano de Souza, Junior, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREATOREX—June 9th, at Teynampett, Mrs. James Greatorex, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LLEWELLIN—ATKINSON—June 5th, at St. James's Church Delhi, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, George A. Llewellin, youngest son of the late Frederick Llewellin, Esq., Barrister, to Isabella, second daughter of William Atkinson, Esq., Melbourne, Australia.

RITZ—LASSUS—June 7th, at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Shea, SJ., Alfred Ritz, to Rita Marie, only daughter of the late A-nault N. Lassus, M.D.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—June 3rd, at the Retreat, Landour, Emily Letitia, the beloved wife of R. C. W. Campbell, Major, Royal Artillery, aged 29 years and 2 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

THE P. and O. Company has long since become a national institution, and is everywhere acknowledged to be the first commercial service in the world. Until very recently Englishmen in India were vastly interested in this Company, and regarded it as the connecting link between exile and home. If safe passages and good fare could be obtained on board of other ships, safer passages and better fare were to be had from the P. and O. At least this was the opinion of nine men out of every ten who came to or returned from India by the "Overland route." The opening of the Suez Canal has established a competition with the P. and O., but hitherto neither the freight nor passengers have been much interfered with. During *the season* the vessels of the P. and O. run with full freight and passengers, and it is only the other day that one of these ships left Bombay with nearly two hundred passengers on board.

Thirty-four years ago the "Hindoostan," "Bentinck," and "Precursor" comprised the ships of the P. and O. Company, in the Eastern seas, with a corresponding number on the Mediterranean side, and now the Company owns a fleet of 38 ships, including amongst them some of the staunchest and safest ships in the world. When we say that within the last seven years the Company has built twenty-one vessels at an expenditure of over two millions sterling, being an average of nearly £100,000 for each ship, some idea may be formed of the total value of the fleet of this great Company. But before any estimate of the value of the property of the Company can be formed, the dock and shore property must be added to the value of the fleet. Whether the Company has expanded to this vast extent by the capital of the shareholders, by the postal subsidies obtained from Government, by profits from ordinary carrying trade, or by all those means combined, the expansion has been sufficiently remarkable to prove the spirit of enterprize which has influenced the men who guided the affairs of the Company. As one great means towards this end it must not be forgotten that if the Company built good ships, they were always commanded and manned by men in whose hands failure was impossible. In all the complaints that have been made against the Company during the last thirty years, the captains and crews have always been carefully excluded. The ships, the coal, the engines, the cabins, the food, and the liquor have all had their turn of abuse from discontented passengers, but the captains and crews have been spoken of as true-hearted British sailors. We desire to lay stress upon this point, as it will be more particularly referred to presently.

When so great a Company as the P. and O. undoubtedly is comes before the public to be reviewed, and when one of the chief officials of that Company appeals to the body of proprietors to institute an enquiry into its affairs, and submits a "statement" for consideration at the next half-yearly meeting, we may be pardoned for making a few remarks suggested by the statement in question. Captain George Bain, late a manager of the P. and O. Company, has filled that office for a period of six years and has now resigned to enable him to appear before the proprietors "in the capacity of a shareholder." He submits a "statement" respecting the management of the Company, and in order that our readers may understand the position of the Company and the causes of the difference subsisting between Captain Bain and the managing directors, we will republish the statement, believing that it will be found of considerable interest to all whom it may concern.

The two great complaints urged by Captain Bain are—"the purchase of supplies by tender," and "the suitable reconstruction of ships for "the altered traffic." With regard to the first, it is said that public tenders are never invited by the Company, and in the absence of competition enormous losses have resulted, or, as Captain Bain puts it, "the advantages to the "Company would simply have been *enormous* if "that plan had been adopted throughout." The illustrations which are given under this head are to be found in section L. of Captain Bain's statement. We cannot in the present article go into the details, but as Captain Bain observes—"The magnitude of the interests at stake in "regard to the question of supplies may be "inferred from such facts as these :—in one year "the expenditure on three of the departments "has been estimated as under: say on the "Purser's Department about a quarter of a "million sterling; on marine stores, including "machinery, boilers, &c., about £200,000, and "on coals £600,000 to £700,000."

The suitable reconstruction of the Company's ships is dwelt upon at great length by Captain Bain. He says that with three or four ships still building, the Company has only fifteen vessels suitable for service through the Canal, and that all the other ships require reconstruction to enable them to carry at the present rate of freights sufficient cargo to make them pay. He thinks the carrying capacity of the whole of the old fleet might be trebled, and that by reconstructing thirty-six of the ships their cargo capacity might be increased from 22,000 to 60,000 tons. An illustration is given showing how that by dealing with four of these ships in the way proposed "an annual loss of about £75,000" would be "converted into an annual gain of about "£75,000." But includedin these money estimates is the saving in the consumption of coal which would accrue if the existing engines were replaced by compound engines.

Captain Bain is, we think, entitled to urge the great economy in fuel which occurs in the use of compound engines, and also to add the remark which he quotes from the report of the Board of Directors, dated 29th November 1872, that compound engines "may be said to have "caused almost a revolution in steam naviga-"tion." The compound engine performs the double office of economising fuel to the extent of about forty per cent. and of driving a ship of carrying capacity increased two hundred per cent.; in other words, if one of the old vessels of the Company was reconstructed and the present engines replaced by the compound engine, the carrying capacity of the ship would be increased threefold and the coal expenditure diminished upwards of one-third. There is very much to be said upon the questions of reconstruction and renewal of engines of the old ships of the P. and O. Company's fleet as recommended by Captain Bain—that there would be a considerable saving if the advice were followed does not admit of doubt, but is the Managing Board of the Company wilfully blind to the interests of the proprietors? In Captain Bain's statement, sections H. and I. contain a good deal of matter that admits of argument as between the members of the Managing Board and the Company. With this the public have very little to do, and doubtless now that the proprietors have had the whole question placed before them by one of their late trusted officers, an intelligent decision will be arrived at as to the refitting of the vessels of the old fleet and refitting the vessels with the most approved engines will be undertaken with all possible despatch. Be that as it may, there is a public interest in this question of providing vessels of a more economical and not less fast class than the majority of those that are now running. These are for the most part postal and passenger ships, and economy for the Company means economy for the public. The postal subsidies at present represents "a dividend of over 20 per cent. per "annum" to "a Company with a paid-up capital "of £2,700,000, together with debentures "amounting to £700,000." The period during which these subsidies are to run will not expire before the Company is in possession of a fleet ready to compete with any other Company that may tender for the mail services. The P. and O. Company has always intuitively known when it was proper to increase the speed of its vessels. Complaints of a low rate of speed have frequently been heard, but the Company has always come up to the terms of the contract. There is not much immediate inducement to add to the speed of the ships. The expression "speed" is synonymous with coal, and under the present mail service contract the Company will not be gainers by increasing the spe

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HAVE this week heard of a peculiarly hard case illustrating the rigidity of the "Rules of the Department." A telegraph signaller fell dangerously ill a fortnight ago, and his immediate superior had him sent off to the European General Hospital, where he was cured and dismissed in four days. But the poor fellow having failed to induce the surgeon to give him a sick certicate, the very officer who had sent him to hospital "cut" him four days' pay for being absent, not being *officially* certain that the man had been unwell. So works the State machine—and, thank God, the State machine only.

IT is alway interesting to know the estimation in which the natives of India hold the English Bible. I daresay the better educated classes among them think very highly of it, but there is a class of ignorant young men who either know nothing about it, or are only able to talk about it in the most flimsy manner. The *Guzerat Mitra* had a leader last week which showed the handiwork of the latter description of educated Hindoo. What does the *Mitra* think of the Bible? It thinks very higly of it indeed, and therefore it gladly accords it a place on its table beside the *Times of India Calendar!!* Comment upon this would be superfluous.

MIGHT I suggest that the piece of ground near the bandstand which has hitherto been reserved for pedestrians or foot-ball players may be kept sacred from equestrians? The other night I counted, nearly two dozen horsemen scampering across the soft ground, making the turf fly at every stride, the consequence of which was that the whole place was soon badly cut up. If the equestrians agree to do fairly by people who needs must walk, and confine their exhibitions to the vicinity of the wells and the cricket ground, I shall be very happy to concede to them the admission that they are really magnificent riders I have several young men in my mind's eye who generally press their hat close upon the back of their head and gallop as if for dear life, to whom this concession would be very flattering.

THE fierce controversy that is being waged over the length of the tiger recently shot at Mahableshwur by Mr. Langley, and the dust which is being raised about it, reminds me of the following passage in Henry Fielding's Tom Thumb the Great:—

> "Lo, when two dogs are fighting in the streets
> With a third dog, one of the two dogs meets
> With angry teeth he bites him to the bone,
> And this dog smarts for what that dog has done."

Why can't "Spherical" and "Smoothbore" and "Horatio" and "John Smith" and "Revolver" take in "Five Drams" and kiss and be friends? Mr. Langley has vouched for the length of the tiger as "a little over 12 feet." Had he not done so I should have recommended some such compromise as that related in Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Character to the following effect:—An ardent Nimrod was once relating his adventures to a group of simple country folk and he mentioned having once killed a tiger 30 feet long, when an unbelieving Scot, who stood by, capped the adventure by detailing the particulars incident to his capture of a large skate which measured an acre and a half! The amazed Nimrod demanded an instant apology for the insult conveyed in this anecdote, and Scotty's calm rejoinder was, "If he'll take a few feet off his tiger, I will see what I can do with my skate." If Mr. Langley had not spoken I should have said to all your correspondents, "Take a few inches off your tigers."

VERILY we have strange studies of men and things in this land of the sun and burning plains. It is not long since we had "from a prison to a throne" exemplified, and now we hear of an ex-Sultan falling so low that instead of exercising the despotic power usually associated with the name Sultan he is in durance vile as a thief and cheat. Glamoured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s sparkling stock, an Arab gentleman styling himself the ex-Sultan of Muscat invested to the modest extent of Rs. 10,000, but lately gave Hamilton and Co. and a good many other creditors in Bombay the slip, and now an Arab corresponding to his description has been seized by the police at Kurrachee. Some people think it not at all likely that the thief is really an ex-Sultan, but only a pretender to that designation, but if that were the case we should soon be informed of it. One thing I know, in December last a Syed Salim bin Thowanee, a pretender to the throne of Muscat, who had for a long time given the present Imaum of Muscat considerable trouble by his rebellious onslaughts, having at last lost all hope of success, came to Bombay in a buggalow, and the Syed Salim who had the goods from Hamilton and Co. kept up a showey establishment at Byculla. Should the delinquent really be the same man who came to Bombay last cold season, he will find that looters in Bombay have less chance of escape than looters in Sohar, though he will have this consolation, that instead of being deprived of his head as he would have been at Sohar he will only be deprived of his liberty for some time and be given an opportunity of becoming acquainted with an interesting phase of British administration, the jail. What a fine subject for a picture by a student of the School of Art, the ex Sultan wearing Hamilton and Co.'s jewels being apprehended by a valarous Kurrachee sepoy?

Now that the natives have got the Government in England to promise to pay the expenses of native witnesses to England who may wish to give evidence before the East India Finance Committee, it amuses me to notice their helplessness. "Kya kurrenga?" seems now to be the cry; "we have no witnesses to send." Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee having already gone to England to surprise, or be surprised by, Mr. Fawcett and his colleagues, there remains no other name to be brought forward as a "fit and proper representative" who is willing to stand forth and recite his country's wrongs, though I fancy a good many editors of native papers have a sneaking desire to mention their own names, and are only held back from doing so by the fear that one of their contemporaries, pertinent to the point at issue for once, should ask scornfully—"And what can our contemporary tell?" In most cases, that would be a poser and no mistake. I have seen some of the native journals praising the English Government for its promise, and asking, "How will our country men respond to the call?" And I would ask how? This utter helplessness has astonished me considerably, for I had imagined that with such an inducement there would be scores of applicants eager to see the wonders of Europe. What can it be which keeps them back? The terror of a monsoon sea between this and Aden? or can it be that they are waiting to see whether the popular belief will be realised that Mr. Nowrojee will have the wind knocked out of him at the first encounter with men who want exact information as to the real wants of the country, not general complaints, and long-winded comments.

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ARREST OF THE EX-IMAUM OF MUSCAT AT KURRACHEE.

WE learn that Syed Salim, supposed to be the ex-Sultan of Muscat, was arrested at Kurrachee a day or two ago, on a charge of cheating Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Bombay, in respect of articles valued at about Rs. 10,000. He has been released on bail by the authorities at Kurrachee. The other day Mr Robert Rumfrey, manager of the firm, appeared before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and laid the following information:—Mr. Rumfrey deposed—"I am the manager of the Bombay firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, jewellers. About a month ago Syed Salim, styling himself ex-Sultan of Muscat, bought several articles from my firm in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 10,000 or thereabouts, promising at the same time that he would pay for the same within three weeks. I have frequently applied for payment, but he has hitherto neglected to pay the amount. On Saturday last, the 31st of May, the said Syed Salim came to my place of business in the Fort and promised faithfully to pay the amount to-day (Monday) at one o'clock, but he has not done so. I went to several places to-day and ascertained that he has obtained various sums of money from different people on the promise that he would pay them within a stipulated time, which time has long since elapsed, and he still owes these sums of money so borrowed. I have also ascertained that he has left the house at which he has been staying at Byculla, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, while all his servants were asleep, and that he had given no notice of his intended departure to anybody. I have also been informed that he left his establishment at the said house largely in debt, and that he has no means now by which he can hope to pay the debts he had contracted in Bombay. I therefore charge the said Syed Salim with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

THE MOUNT HOUSE ESTATE DISPUTE.

MEERZA ALI ACBAR *v.* MEERZA ABDOOL LATIF SHOOSTRY AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Gibbs delivered the following judgment in this case:—

Some greater detail than is usual will be required to describe the parties to this suit and the nature of the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff Meerza Ali Acbar Khan Bahadoor, who was for many years in the employ of the British Government at the Hydrabad (Sind) Residency, and afterwards under Sir Charles Napier when Governor of Sind, became a creditor of the late Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi (whom I shall subsequently call "the Sherazi") who, as executor of his father-in-law, Aga Mahomed Shoostry, became a party to an administration suit originally brought in 1833 by the widow and two sons of one Meerza Mahomed Khan Shoostry, against the estate of the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, the executor of the husband of the former and father of the latter. The first defendant is the son and heir of Meer Ali Mahomed Shoostry, the survivor of these two sons of Meerza Mahomed Khan Shoostry. The second defendant, the Official Assignee, represents the Sherazi, who became insolvent during the progress of the administration suit. The third defendant, who does not appear, Haadjee Mahomed Nubbee, is the son and heir of the Sherazi. The fourth defendant, Jemadar Sali bin Oomer, is the purchaser of the estate, the subject matter of this suit. The plaintiff was in the habit of remitting large sums of money from Sind to the Sherazi, who acted as his banker, and who had at one time in his hands upwards of a lac of rupees of plaintiff's monies. About 1844 or 1845, hearing rumours of the Sherazi being in difficulties, the plaintiff entered into negotiations with him which led to his taking over assignments of certain landed properties of the Sherazi in lieu of his money: one of these assignments was the "Mount House estate," which is the subject of this suit. The deed of this assignment is dated 15th December 1845. I must now refer to some portions of the well known administration suit between the Shoostry and Sherazi which commenced in 1833. Meerza Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry died in 1820, leaving a widow and two sons, one of whom shortly afterwards died and the surviving son was Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostry, hereafter called "the Shoostry." By will dated 1819 he appointed one Aga Mahomed Shoostry his executor, to whom he bequeathed one-third of the residue of his estate. This will was proved in 1823. Aga Mahomed Shoostry died in March 1834, leaving a daughter Zebulnissa, married to the Sherazi, who as executor of his father-in-law's will was made, under date May 1834, defendant in the above-mentioned administration suit, in which a decree for taking the accounts was passed on the 18th November 1834. The taking the accounts lasted over several years, and after the Master's report was made and the exceptions taken thereto argued, the Court, by decretal order of the 25th November 1846, directed the Sherazi to pay over to the plaintiffs, the widow and the son of the late Meerza Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, Rs. 11,74,459, which was found due to his estate as administered by Aga Mahomed Shoostry, and his son-in-law the Sherazi. On the 2nd February 1847, the estate of the original executor Aga Mahomed Shoostry, and apparently that of the Sherazi also, was sequestrated, and one of the properties which came into the hands of the sequestrator was that now in dispute, the Mount House estate. This estate it appears had been purchased by Aga Mahomed Shoostry in 1830. By his will, dated March 1834, he bequeathed it to his daughter Zebulnissa, who by deed of conveyance, dated 14th November 1845, assigned it to her husband, the Sherazi, who under the circumstances above mentioned assigned it for Rs. 55,000 by deed, dated 15th December 1845, to the plaintiff in the suit, Meerza Ali Acbar. On the sequestration being made Meerza Ali Acbar came forward and applied to the Court to have it set aside, both with respect to the Mount House estate as also to two other properties, which however form no portion of the present dispute. His application was referred to the Master, who reported in his favour; but the then judges of the Supreme Court, sitting in equity, directed an issue to be tried on the plea side to test the plaintiff's title, the result of which trial was that from two of the properties the sequestration was removed, but it was left on the Hount House estate. The date of this decision was the 9th September 1848, and in consequence of it the Court ordered the property to be sold and permitted the Shoostry, the complainant in the equity suit, to bid for it, who became the purchaser for Rs. 24,000 on the 9th October 1848. The bill of sale, however, was not granted by the Sheriff till the 15th April 1852. This estate was subsequently mortgaged by the Shoostry in 1854 to one Govindram Bhowani for Rs. 15,000, by whom, in 1866, it was sold under the powers of the mortgage and purchased in the name of Umbaram Nurbaram for Rs. 52,000, and it was subsequently sold again for Rs. 58,000 in 1868 to the fourth defendant, Jemadar Sali bin Oomer. I must now again refer to the proceedings in the administration suit. An appeal was admitted by the Privy Council against the decretal order of the 25th November 1846 above referred to, and was decided on the 16th July 1857, whereby the order of the 25th November 1846 was reversed in so far as it had directed the payment of Rs. 11,74,459, and the Privy Council ordered that a fresh reference should be made to the Master, in order that he might take certain evidence on behalf of the Sherazi, which he had previously refused to take, and make a fresh report. In the meantime, while these proceedings were going on, the Sherazi became insolvent, and his schedule was filed on the 18th of March 1850; and on the Privy Council's judgment being received, the then Official Assignee, Mr. Ketterer, filed a plaint to be allowed to carry out the Privy Council's decree for the benefit of the estate of the Sherazi, and a decree was given in his favour on the 24th February 1859, by which also he was appointed receiver of the estate, and he and his successors in office, up to and including the present Official Assignee, Mr. Gamble, have been acting in the old administration suit on behalf of the Sherazi for the benefit of his estate. The re-taking of the accounts in this suit, I may here mention, has never been finished, and the matter still remains undisposed of in the Master's office. Having thus far stated such of the facts of the previous proceedings, as I hope will make the present dispute intelligible, I will proceed shortly to state the plaintiff's case, which is, that the judgment on the plea side of the 9th September 1848 decided that he was a purchaser of the Mount House estate for a good and valuable consideration, but as the estate had been purchased by Aga Mahomed Shoostry, whose estate had been found indebted to the estate of the Shoostry in a very large sum, for which all his property was liable, his bequest to his daughter was bad, and, in consequence, all subsequent assignments, including that to the plaintiff. That as at the time of the plea side decision the Sherazi was about to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court under which the sequestration had been authorized, plaintiff did not appeal against the decision on the plea side, and as the decision in the administration suit was reversed by the Privy Council, therefore the sequestration order fell also and all subsequent proceedings thereon. Further, that if this be not so, the effect of the plea side decision was not final, as it went only thus far to render his assignment of the property good or not in accordance as it would be necessary to make use of this estate in execution of the decree in the administration suit or not, and that consequently his right would be finally dependent on the amount the Court might eventually decide to be due from the Sherazi on the new examination of the accounts. The plaintiff also puts forward that the purchase by the fourth defendant, the Jemadar, was not in fact a purchase by him for himself, but on behalf of the Shoostry, now represented by the first defendant, and that therefore he (plaintiff) can follow the property into the Jemadar's hands. He further alleges that the first defendant, and also the second defendant (the Official Assignee), are endeavouring to compromise the administration suit without providing for his claim, and he complains that the latter has not carried on the examination into the accounts before the Master with due diligence. He prays therefore that he may either recover the estate or the price he paid for it, Rs. 55,000, in such way as the Court may think fit to award; and he further prays that an injunction may issue to the defendants, restraining them from parting with the property or from dealing with it in any way, or from compromising the administration suit without providing for the payment of his claim; and finally, that in the event of the Court deciding that the final decision of the present case must depend on the final decision on the accounts in the old equity suit, he may be permitted, in the event of the Official Assignee refusing to go on with those accounts himself, to go on with the inquiry in his (the Official Assignee's) name but at his (plaintiff's) own costs. A large number of issues have been settled, but I think the better plan, in such a complicated case as this is, will be for me to eliminate as much of the more simple matters as can be so disposed of, and leave the main points for future consideration. I will, with this view, first deal with the case as against the fourth defendant the Jemadar Sali bin Oomer. It is admitted that unless he can be shown to be a trustee for the Shoostry's heir, the plaint must be thrown out as against him. The Mount House estate was admittedly sold by Sheriff's sale to the Shoostry, and of this sale plaintiff had full knowledge as he had sought on the plea side action to get the attachment removed and the property returned to him and had been unsuccessful, and that in consequence of his not having established his claim, the sale took place. It is further proved that the Shoostry mortgaged the estate to Govindram Bhowani, who some years after, under the provisions of his mortgage, sold it by auction, and it was purchased by Umbaram Nurbaram, who again sold it to the Jemadar by private sale. The authorities (1 B. H. R., A. C. J., 59-84; 7 W. R., p. 30, and the English cases cited therein) are sufficiently strong to support the fourth defendant's case of non-liability to give back the property unless it can be proved that he is not a *bona fide* purchaser for himself, but only a trustee for the Shoostry and his heirs. The evidence in favour of this view is indirect and inferential. The evidence to the contrary is partly direct, as the Jemadar himself distinctly denies the fact. What I am asked to do is, to infer such trustee-ship from certain circumstances which are principally these—that the Jemadar has of late purchased this property, not at a remunerative price, but a price which showed he purchased it for other purposes than an investment; that he has also purchased other properties which formerly belonged to the Shoostry; that the man who arranged these purchases came from Hydrabad, Deccan, where the Jemadar lived, and had acted once as agent of the Shoostry; and that the solicitors who paid the purchase monies and drew the deeds were the solicitors of the Shoostry in the equity suit. There is no proof, or attempt at proof, that the money for the purchase was the money of any one but the Jemadar; and even if he has purchased these properties so as to facilitate a subsequent re-sale to the Shoostry's heir, if he should ever obtain means to repay the Jemadar, I fail to see in this evidence of trustee-ship in the purchase; and as the property in dispute has been sold to two purchasers for *bona fide* consideration without notice, subsequent to the original Court sale, I do not think that the plaintiff can follow the property into the present owner's hands without much stronger evidence than is on record. I must, therefore, dismiss the suit as against defendant 4, the Jemedar, with costs. The next defendant whose case I shall consider is the third, Hadjee Mahomed Nubbee, the son of the Sherazi. This defendant has not appeared, although the summons was duly served on him; the estate of his late father is vested in the Official Assignee, and I don't, therefore, see in what way he can be sued by the present plaintiff; even if the Sherazi's estate proves solvent, and a balance should be returned to this defendant as heir, and plaintiff's claim still remain unsettled, it is a question whether he could sue Hadjee Mahomed Nubbee. Clearly the plaintiff has now no claim against him, and I therefore dismiss so much of the plaint as refers to the third defendant, Hadjee Mahomed Nubbee; and if any costs have been incurred by him they must be paid by the plaintiff. The result of my finding as against the fourth defendant, having the effect of preventing the plaintiff from following the property itself, his claim must now be confined to his right to get from the Shoostry's heirs, or from the Official Assignee on behalf of the Sherazi's estate, any money lien which he may be able to establish. In dealing with this, the principal question in the case, it becomes necessary to consider—1st, the relation of the Sherazi to the previous owners; 2nd, the descent of the property; 3rd, the effect of the judgment on the equity side and that on the plea side; and 4th, the Statute of Limitation. 1st. Plaintiff was a creditor of the Sherazi only. The Sherazi was the executor of the will of his father-in-law, Aga M. Shoostry, of which he took out probate, and the husband of Zebulnissa the Aga's daughter and legatee, of this estate under her father's will. Aga M. Shoostry, was the executor of the will of Meerza M. Khan Shoostry, of whose will he took out probate. The Sherazi therefore was the executor of his father-in-law, and as such also the executor of the executor of the Meerza. 2nd. The property in question was purchased by Aga M. Shoostry on 1st December 1820, who by will bequeathed it to his daughter Zebulnissa, who under date 14th November 1845 assigned it for Rs. 80,000 to her husband, the Sherazi, who under date 15th December 1845 assigned it for Rs. 55,000 to the present plaintiff. Under the decree on the equity side by which the estate of Aga M. Shoostry was directed to pay eleven lacs of rupees this property was sequestrated. The present plaintiff petitioned to have the sequestration removed, and the the Court directed (Ex. 17 dated 24th June 1848) an issue in the following terms, whether the said Meerza Ali Acbar Khan has made out a good title to be tried on the plea side (see Ex No. 18). This issue was found against the present plaintiff, the sequestration was confirmed, and the property sold on 9th October 1848, by order of 15th September, at which sale the Shoostry by order of the Court (Ex 19, dated 5th October 1848) was permitted to bid and became the purchaser for Rs 24,000. The Sheriff's bill of sale is not however dated until 15th April 1852. 3rd. The decree on the equity side, directing 11 lacs of rupees to be paid by the Shecazi as executor of Aga M. Shoostry's estate was passed after hearing exceptions to the Master's report on the 25th November 1846, and in execution thereof, as above stated, this property was sequestrated. The terms on which an appeal to the Privy Council was permitted by the Supreme Court appeared to have been too hard for the Sherazi to carry out, but the Privy Council having modified those terms admitted an appeal under date 26th December 1851. This appeal was decided by the Privy Council on the 16th July 1857 and they reversed the High Court's decree of the 25th November 1846 and directed a fresh account to be taken and evidence to be received which had been refused by the Master, and which refusal had been confirmed by the Supreme Court. I cannot say how far the subsequent carrying out of the decree of 1846 by the Supreme Court was reported to the Privy Council, but they gave liberty to the Sherazi to apply to the Supreme Court for orders on the Shoostry to refund or pay into Court any sum or sums of money he had received under the decree of 17th September 1847, and in all probability this led to the appointment of Mr. Ketterer as receiver. With regard to the decision on the plea side of the issue above alluded to, we have had put in a copy of the finding recorded by the then Prothonotary for the information of the equity side and also the notes taken by counsel of the judgment of the Court composed of Perry, C. J., and Yardley, J., from which it appears that those learned judges found as follows:—

"We find that Ally Acbar Khan, on the 14th December 1845, being the dayon which the three several deeds marked I., H., J. were executed, was a creditor of Ali Rahim to the full amount of the consideration monies expressed in those deeds. We find that on the same date Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi was endeavouring to convert all his immoveable property and all the immoveable property of Aga Khan Shoostry, and to place the same and the produce thereof beyond the reach of the process of this Court with the express end, purpose, and intent to defraud the complainants Meerza Ali Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Marian Begum of their just and lawful demands. We find that Ali Acbar Khan, at the date of the said three several deeds, had full knowledge of the existence of the suits of Meerza Ali and others v. Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi and of the matters in question therein; and that on the 6th day of November 1845 a writ of *ne exeat jurisdictione* was applied for on behalf of the complainants and granted by the Court against Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi for the sum of 7 lacs of rupees on evidence satisfactory to the Court that Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi intended to withdraw himself, his family and property, from the jurisdiction of the Court, and that on the 10th November 1845 the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi made an application to the Court to discharge the writ of *ne exeat jurisdictione*, which was refused; and that the said Ali Akbar Khan at the time of the negociation of those deeds had full knowledge thereof. We further find that the Mount House was purchassed by the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, but it is not in evidence before us with whose money or out of whose estate the consideration money for the same was paid. We find that the remaining property in question in these issues was purchased by Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazi. We find that the conveyance of the Mount House from Zebuolnissa to Aga Mahomed Rahim was executed at or about the time the same bears date, and that the consideration money if paid was paid colourably."

The Court was also of opinion that the Sherazi had made the assignment in fraud to save the estate from coming into the Court under the decree in the equity suit, but that the present plaintiff was not a party to the fraud. Now it is the effect of the plea side decision that I must first consider: to what did it amount? As far as I can judge it was a decision that Ali Acbar's title to the Mount House estate was not good, because the assignment from Zebulnissa to her husband, the Sherazi, was not established; it was held to have been passed for no consideration at all, or for a colourable consideration. This must have been the ground-work of their order confirming the sequestration: and such being being the case, how was it affected by the fact of the Privy Council reversing the judgment of the equity side under which the sequestration had been ordered? The property was either that of Aga Mahomed Shoostry's or of Ali Acbar's: if of the former, it was liable to the Court's decree; if of the latter, it was not. The Court decided it was not Ali Acbar's, and that his title to it was bad. How can the fact of the decree for the sequestration being reversed affect this decision? In no way that I can see. The sequestrator, the Sheriff, was in the place of the Aga; it was then in fact a suit between Ali Acbar and the Aga, and the title of the latter was upheld. Nothing which may affect the future distribution of the Aga's estate, for that is all to which the Privy Council's judgment applies, can affect Ali Acbar's rights, or give him a fresh cause of action: his title has been disposed of by a competent court, and he did not appeal; it seems to me, therefore, that this is *res judicator* and I cannot re-open it. It may also be advisable to observe what would have been Ali Acbar's right, even if the assignment by Zebulnissa to her husband had been good, and not bad, as held by the Supreme Court. It would then have been a question, whether the fact of the Sherazi being executor of the Aga, and, as such, a trustee for those interested in the Aga's estate (and those would be the creditors in the first place) would not have prevented his assenting to the bequest to Zebulnissa taking effect before the claim of the Shoostry against the estate was settled, which claim had been commenced by bill before the testator, the Aga, died. I am inclined to think she could not take the bequest under such circumstances, and hence she was not in a position to make an assignment of it. By both Mahomedan as well as by English law, the legatees cannot take until the debts are paid: so that the authorities in the English Courts on the powers of executor as trustee are equally applicable to this case. (See Story's Eq. Jur.; Williams on Executors, &c.) I think, therefore, that the plaintiff is estopped from the present action. Had I considered that the fact of the Privy Council reversing the decretal order of the Supreme Court could in any way give plaintiff a new ground to raise the question of his title, I should have placed him in the same position as that in which he was when the Supreme Court sequestrated this property; but the question tried on the plea side is, as I have shown, in no way affected by the Privy Council's judgment. The title to this estate was as much a question between the heirs or creditors of Aga Mahomed Shoostry and the plaintiff without the sequestration as it was under it; and hence the decision can in no way be affected by what the Privy Council decided, but stands with as full force as if the Privy Council had never had the appeal before them. But suppose I should be wrong in thus holding the title of the plaintiff to this estate to be *res judicator*, there still remains the fourth point, viz. that of limitation, to be considered. Is the plaintiff's claim barred? It is admitted that his title was determined by the plea side decision on September 9, 1848, and he did not appeal against it, his reason being that as the Sherazi was about to appeal against the decree of November 25 1846, he would stand or fall by what might be determined by the Privy Council. Now, the Privy Council's decision of the appeal was on July 16th, 1857, and it seems to me that, even if plaintiff can take any advantage from this decree, this is the latest date from which the statute would run against the plaintiff. His present suit was filed on February 20th, 1871, more than 12 years after the Privy Council's decision gave him the opportunity of re-opening the question—if it did give him an opportunity, which I hold it did not,—and having been brought while Act 14 of 1859 was in force, it appears to me that this plaint, which is for an interest in immoveable property, is time-barred. Having found, therefore, the claim *res judicator*, and also time-barred, I need say but little on the other parts of the prayer. But I may notice that had I found the matter one which could not finally be decided until the accounts had been re-taken and a new decision passed in the old suit, I cannot see how I could have permitted the plaintiff to carry on the enquiry before the Master; he is not the representative of Aga Mahomed, or a creditor of the Shoostry, and as far as the Sherazi is concerned he is only a creditor, who equally as the Sherazi would be represented by the Official Assignee. I could not, therefore, I think, in this suit have given the order prayed for. The only course which would have been open to him would have been an application to the Insolvent Court, complaining of the Official Assignee as an officer of that Court not doing his duty. I cannot of course say what would have been the result of such an application, which, however, cannot now be made, as I have found against plaintiff on the question of title, and which therefore puts him out of the suit altogether. The result will be that plaintiff's claim must be rejected with all costs.

A SUIT FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

BRITTON *v.* BRITTON.

AT the High Court yesterday, a suit was called on before Mr. Justice Green in which Edward John Britton sued his wife, Eliza LeMore Britton, for a divorce on the ground of adultery; and another suit in which the parties changed positions as petitioner and respondent and the wife sued the husband for a judicial separation. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Mrs. Britton. The husband appeared in person.

Mr. Justice Green remarked that it was thought the matter would have been arranged.

Mr. Lang—We thought he would have been able to arrange matters. Our suit is for a judicial separation. We have been trying all we can to get him to agree to a deed of judicial separation, but he refuses. I must object to the first suit being proceeded with now, as the petitioner has not complied with your Lordship's order with regard to giving security for respondent's costs. We are prepared to go on with the second suit. The respondent had entered no defence to the second suit, neither has he put in any answer. I don't know whether your Lordship will allow him to go into those matters now, as everything must be raised by answer, which respondent intends to deny.

Mr. Justice Green—Probably he may have been unable to procure security. I will hear the second suit What terms did you propose?

Mr. Lang—Petitioner wants his wife to go and live with him and that she refuses to do.

The Judge—Is that so?

Mr. Britton—There is only Rs. 43 remaining, my Lord, of the amount with which I was taxed.

Mr. Lang—Those are past costs. He should give security for future costs.

The Judge—You were directed by the Court to give security for future costs.

Mr. Britton—I have not the means, my Lord. I pleaded poverty then: their motive was to run me out of fees and prevent me from bringing the case on.

The Judge—What was the amount fixed by the Taxing Master?

M. Lang—Rs. 1,500.

The Judge—Do you wish to go on with your petition?

Mr. Britton—I have not got enough to keep me respectable at all. My monthly pay is going, and I only get Rs. 200 a month.

Mr. Lang—I may mention that this man asked Mr. Jefferson, the petitioner's solicitor, this morning why his wife would not come back to live with him.

Mr. Britton—I never did it this morning. I did it last February.

The Judge—Well, I suppose the suit must go on.

Mr. Britton—I was willing to withdraw my petition long since if my terms had been agreed to.

The Judge—Do you wish to defend your suit? Do you wish to go on with it?

Mr. Britton—I am not able to get counsel.

The Judge—You must go on your own account. Have you got witnesses here?

Mr. Britton—Yes.

The Judge—Are you ready to defend the other suit?

Mr. Britton—Yes.

The Judge—I will allow your petition to stand over and proceed with the other.

Mr. Lang then proceeded to read the allegations in the petition of Mrs. Britton in the second suit. They consisted of cruelty and ill-treatment to which the petitioner had been subjected at various dates and places since her marriage. He thought that if they proved the allegations there stated his Lordship would have no difficulty in granting a judicial separation. There was a large quantity of correspondence in which the respondent admitted having been guilty of great cruelty to his wife and promised amendment.

The following evidence was then taken:—

Mr. Charles Mapp said—I am the acting superintendent of the Yerrowda jail. Petitioner is my daughter. I was present at the marriage of the petitioner and respondent in November 1862. This is an extract from the register. My daughter has on several occasions returned to my house. I told respondent that his wife complained of ill-treatment. He turned her out of the house, keeping her out all night and keeping her without food. During the time they lived in Bombay, that is from February 1871 down to June 1872, my daughter came four times to seek protection at my house in the House of Correction at Bombay, where I was then employed. On all occasions that she came to me she shewed marks of violence. On one of the four occasions she had a black eye; on another occasion her forehead was bruised all over. I took steps against the respondent in consequence of the ill-treatment. I took out a summons against him for assault in March 1872. I have seen marks of blows on her breast. Respondent made promises of amendment before Mr. Connon, and the case was withdrawn. On the 10th June 1872 the petitioner was last ill-treated, and she came to my house and had resided ever since with her mother. I was appointed to my present appointment in April last. My daughter lived with her mother in Bombay. (Looks at a letter written by respondent to the witness on 12th April 1872, promising to make amends for his past misconduct towards his wife.) This letter was written about a month after the summons in the Police Court. Respondent is a man of a very bad, a very violent temper. He is given to drink, very often to excess. I have seen him violent through the effects of drink; but cannot say that I have seen him incapable of taking care of himself. He has not been violent towards myself. These letters are in the handwriting of the respondent. They were all sent to me from time to time. (Looks at one letter of the 9th June 1872.) This was a letter from petitioner asking me to go and see her at respondent's house. (Another letter is produced in which respondent tells petitioner that, when he returned home, he would take her life; that he was mad, &c. Mr. Lang puts in a number of letters from repondent to his wife and to witness.)

Witness was cross-examined by the respondent as follows:—

Seven days after I was married, did you not come down to Lanowlee on the following Sunday?—Yes, I did to the best of my belief.

Do you recollect the conversation and a certain question that was put to you?—I don't recollect.

Did you not come down with Nugent, a friend of yours?—Yes.

Did you not say this marriage had cost me a great deal of money?—Yes, I think I said so.

And did I not tell you it cost me Rs. 2,500?—Yes.

Who clothed her, did I or you?—You did, I suppose. It is only what any man would do.

Did you order things for the marriage, and did I pay you for them all?—Yes, I made purchases for you and you paid the money. I had no money to pay for you; I am a poor man. I suppose it is what every body does who marries.

Did I not say to you on one occasion that my wife had been to the station drinking?—Certainly not; it was you who had been drinking.

Did I not order you out of my house for being drunk?—Yes, you ordered me out of the house and I got a summons against you for assault.

Did you not bring soldiers to my house and drink with them while your wife was on her death-bed?—No; there is a different version to that. I know my wife was confined in your house, and I know the way you treated her and also your wife.

Did you not get violent on my remonstrating with you?—I am not angel any more than you are, and I may have got out of temper owing to your treatment of your wife.

Have I not often asked you to take your daughter and make her mend her ways?—Yes, and I told you to set a good example. I told you to respect her, and that she would respect you. If you wish me to say everything, I may say Mr. Hennessy is the cause of all your griefs.

Mr. Justice Green—You mean the product of Hennessy.

Mr. Britton—Was I not well respected by all my superiors before I knew your daughter?—I did not know you were respected any more than other drivers.

Then why did you give me your daughter?—It was a regular take-in. You got others to write letters for you and bought her chains and other presents.

Did I not telegraph to you that I had received a telegram from my boy saying that my wife had run away?—Yes.

Did I not telegraph to you to take steps to see where my wife had gone to?—Yes.

Did you not reply to me "What steps should I take"?—Yes.

Did I not shew you a letter in mourning borders?—Yes.

Did you not say this game had been carried on by your daughter long enough?—I meant to tell you that you had been carrying on this game long enough, and that I wanted to put a stop to it.

Did you not say that you would get a warrant out and apprehend the bearer of it?—I do not recollect.

Did not the conversation take place in the presence of Major Raitt?—I have no recollection of it.

Did I not tell you and bring you proof that my box had been stolen by a man who took your daughter out of the house at 4 o'clock in the morning?—Yes, you told me of your box being stolen.

To the Judge—My daughter, I believe, had advertised for employment, and she went to Panjoo Island and accepted service under Mr. Kirkman, a married man with a family.

Mr. Britton—Did I not bring her back from Panjoo Island?—Yes, and I told you to take her home and treat her properly; and that I had no doubt she would make a good woman.

Did not Major Raitt allow me to go into his room, and is he not a gentleman?—Yes, he is.

And the Rev. Mr. Taylor, is he not a gentleman?—I don't know much of him.

On what terms did you think I and my wife were when you saw us sitting in the verandah on the occasion you came to my house?—Most unhappy position you were in,—like a cat and a dog.

Did I not ask you to take your daughter and advise her?—Yes, I took her down to get her out of the cruelties you had been practising upon her.

Did you not tell her to come to your house the next day?—Yes, I said if she could not put up with your cruelties, she should come and live at my house as on the former occasion.

A letter was put into witness's hand, and he said he had written it to a brother Mason.

Mr. Britton—It is a most disgraceful letter!

Witness—It was written to a brother Mason in order to bring him (respondent) round to a right state of feeling.

Mr. Britton—Yes, by robbing me. It was all done to get at my hard-earned money. (To witness.) Did I not pay you Rs. 80 in your office, because you were in debt?

Witness—Yes.

Did I not pay you Rs. 50 a month for the maintenance of my wife?—Yes, that is while she stayed at my house from 4th March to 5th April 1872.

Did I not send you a box on a Sunday?—Yes, you sent a box of rubbish, and I sent it back to you.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang—The petitioner is my only daughter. I have five sons, and have to support them all.

Eliza Le Mere Britton said—I am the petitioner in this case and wife of respondent. I was married to respondent on the 19th May 1866 at St. Mary's Church, Poona. After our marriage we lived at Lanowlee. We lived there four years and a half. After that we came to Bombay and lived at Parell Road, Byculla. We lived there nine months. After that we lived at 33, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and we lived there until I separated from my husband in June 1872. Two months after marriage these acts of violence began. His conduct towards me was cruel: he beat me, abused me, and knocked me down. He was jealous from the beginning. He used abusive language incessantly towards me. He drank and was very often drunk. He used to beat me both when he was drunk and sober.

To the Court—He mentioned no particular person of whom he was jealous.

To Mr. Lang—All the acts of cruelty alleged in the petition are true to the best of my recollection. On several occasions while we were residing in Bombay I was compelled to leave my husband's house. He obliged me to do so by his violence.

To the Court—I left the house five times after I came to Bombay until I left finally.

To Mr. Lang—I went to my father's house. At Lanowlee I was thrown outside of the house by my husband. On all occasions except the last I returned to my husband again. On each

A MAHOMEDAN HEROINE.

Fahima is the daughter of Syud Mahomed, who owns a small share of Manza Tarkowler. Amongst a large family she is distinguished at once by her beauty and her talents, and still more by her adventurous life, an episode of which we now relate to our readers' assuring them that we can vouch for its general authenticity. Faheema's mother was taught to read and write in the house of a learned Mahomedan, where she was in service; and the small amount of learning she acquired there was enough to impress her with the value of education generally, so that when she married she became virtually the head of the house, and did her utmost to induce her children to accept as thorough an education as her circumstances in life could procure for them. But, with the exception of Faheema, none of them evinced any appreciation of education, so they were left to themselves, while Faheema was taught as wide a range of literature as was compatible with her years and the facilities at her command for study. At the age of fifteen she was married to Syud Kasim Ali, but her marriage did not interrupt her studies, for her husband appreciated the treasure he had received, and gave her every encouragement to persevere. But, unfortunately, their happy married life was cut short by Kasim Ali's sudden death, and Faheema remained almost a prisoner in her father-in-law's house. She had now fallen on evil days, for her father-in-law and brothers-in-law were illiterate men, unprincipled in their private lives, and most unscrupulous in their business transactions. With them Faheema's studies came to an abrupt conclusion, but by way of propitiating them she learned to read and write Mahagairi, and made herself of very great use in several branches of their trade. Years passed on, and some members of the family resolved to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On hearing this Faheema begged hard to be allowed to go too, and her entreaties were successful, as her father-in law thought she might be useful on the road, and at Mecca, in keeping up a confidential correspondence with his agents. So Faheema was taken to Mecca and Medina, and made the orthodox pilgrimage so sacred to all devout Mussulmans.

The party stayed in Arabia rather more than a year and a half, and then returned home. Soon after their return there was a quarrel among some of the members of the family, in which one of them used an insulting expression, reflecting on Faheema's prolonged widowhood. Her father-in-law, Gholam Ali, was greatly incensed at this, and so he bade Faheema prepare for a second husband. A family council was held, and the question of the marriage was freely discussed, but all the male members of the family, except those who were too young, had already two wives, so after much deliberation Faheema was told that she could not be given to any of her brothers-in law, and that she might choose for herself. Now Faheema was never allowed out of the house, so all she saw of the outer world was what was visible from the iron bars of her window. But she had noticed more than once a very handsome young Mahomedan, who lived not far from Gholam Ali's house, and was in fact a distant relation. Her choice thus fell on Wazeer Ali, whose exterior, however, was the best part of him—not that he was vicious or depraved, but he was weak and irresolute in character, without a will of his own, and quite unfit to withstand opposition. All this, however, was of course unknown to Faheema, who imagined him an incarnation of everything that is noble and generous in all the books she had ever read; so she opened the affair by writing him a letter, which was duly taken to him by a confidential servant. Wazeer Ali, as may be supposed, was much surprised and flattered, and the confidante's description of Faheema was so glowing and irresistible that he replied in unreserved terms, and declared himself Faheema's slave. But as bad luck would have it, Gholam Ali had had a quarrel with some members of Wazeer Ali's family, and when Faheema announced the object of her choice there was a general explosion of wrath, and she was told she would never be allowed to marry Wazeer Ali. This opposition, however, only roused her to action, and she stated her fixed determination to marry Wazeer Ali, and no one else. From that time onwards she was kept in the strictest seclusion, but she still managed to maintain a furtive correspondence with Wazeer Ali, in which she urged him to contrive an elopement. But Wazeer Ali was not the man for such an emergency, and put her off with repeated protestations of devoted love.

Time passed on, and at last Faheema got the opportunity she so ardently longed for. Her mother fell ill, and her father sent for her to come and spend some time with her mother; and, without thinking of what might be the consequences, Gholam Ali let her go. This was on a Friday afternoon, and she reached her father's house early on Saturday morning, when she found her mother nearly well, and certainly not a cause for anxiety. So she told her all, and her mother at once entered heart and soul into her favorite daughter's plans. Accordingly the confidante had accompanied Faheema to her father's house, and was despatched at once to Wazeer Ali, bidding him come on Monday night with the Kazee and the witnesses necessary for a Mussulman wedding. Her mother, however, insisted on Faheema's trying to persuade her father to agree to the wedding, and the Sunday morning was spent in explaining matters to him. To Faheema's great discomfiture he at once declared he would not hear of the wedding, because his mercantile transactions had involved him deeply in Gholam Ali's debt, and he was convinced, and with reason, that Gholam Ali would ruin him if he acted contrary to his wishes in this matter. All Sunday, and the earlier part of Monday, were spent in arguing with the "relentless parent," but all in vain, and at length Faheema ended the discussion by announcing that her lover was coming that evening and that, come what might, she was determined to marry him. On hearing this, and knowing her determined character, her father jumped on his horse, and went straight away to tell Gholam Ali, who lived some eighteen miles off. The interval between the departure of her father and the arrival of her lover seemed to Faheema a thousand years; but at length the sun set, and Wazeer Ali rode up to her house, accompanied by the people needed to witness the ceremony. Faheema, who is as wise as the serpent as well as gentle as the dove, never told him of the danger he ran, and after evening prayers they were regularly married. Then Faheema told her husband of what had happened, and entreated him to take her away with him. But Wazeer Ali was dreadfully frightened, and made many excuses, in the middle of which the noise of people approaching the house was heard, and Wazeer Ali springing on his horse barely escaped the wrath of Gholam Ali. His spee, however, was not so fortunate, and he was caught and beaten to within an inch of his life. Faheema too was beaten. Such is the chivalry among certain classes of Mahomedans; but she told them exultingly that she had been married, and that nothing could now separate her from Wazeer Ali.

She was then forced back to Gholam Ali's house, and there kept in prison-like confinement, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could at long intervals correspond with Wazeer Ali. Meantime Gholam Ali and his sons pondered what was to be done, and they ultimately resolved on giving it out that Faheema had married Ghos Ali, a brother of her first husband. Now, compared with Ghos Ali, even Wazeer Ali was an admirable Crichton and Bayard rolled into one. Wazeer Ali, however, fell into the snare, and believed the report so assiduously spread by Gholam Ali. The majority of our readers have seldom an opportunity of reading a Mahomedan love letter, so we hope they will be interested in the one sent by Wazeer Ali to Faheema on hearing of the pseudo-marriage. It deserves study, as a curious *mélange* of reproach, innuendo, and love-making, while in some of its phrases it very nearly approaches our English expressions:—"After great patience and giving thanks to heaven I write to you this last letter. To the pious Beebee Sahib, true to her word, of noble birth, perfect in love, faithful to her promises, and modest, this false unworthy beggar sends his salaam. He prays for your welfare and bodily health, and congratulates you on your marriage. What can the Fakeer, your true lover, write to you now, and what can he do but be thankful to heaven. Whatever you have done you have done right, and all men praise you. As for himself he says he is the son of his father, and your true lover, and will now give up his intentions. He now renounces the world, and will for your sake eat the leaves of the jungle trees, and will see you on the day of judgment. The anger of a Dervish falls upon his own life, and he now becomes a Fakeer for your sake. What can he write more? He has your letters to him, and will send them to you if you bid him do so. He will now depart. He takes no more pleasure in the conversation of anybody. All his relations reason with him, but they cannot console him. There is no contending against fate, but he did not expect such treatment from you. * * * * As heaven may help you, do write an answer to this letter, to him who is now about to undertake a journey. He is now become mad and blind. Pray to heaven for this poor man that he may end his life in peace as a Fakeer." To poor Fasheema this letter was a terrible blow, but she managed to let her lover know the true state of things, and to assure him of her own unalterable affection. On hearing this Wazeer Ali relapsed into his old inactivity, and things were rather more hopeless than ever for Faheema.

Wazeer Ali, however, had a friend, Noubut Ali, and one day Faheema, from her window saw him coming along the lane towards her house. As he passed the window she spoken to him, and bade him come to her at an hour after dark, as she had a message to give him for Wazeer Ali. Noubut came, and then Faheema told him everything. Her message to Wazeer Ali was that she was quite disheartened at his apathy, that her life was intolerable to her, and that she wished to know if he intended to take any steps to claim her, because if he did not so intend she would poison herself, and so be rid of her misery. But unfortunately this colloquy was overheard by one of the women of the house, who raised the alarm, and in an instant the whole house was on the alert, Noubut Ali was seized, and beaten insensible, and while in this state his *kummerbund* was stuffed with ornaments, and he was carried off to the police station on a charge of house-trespass and theft. In the confusion and hurry-scurry Faheema heard her own name mentioned with threats of awful vengeance; so hastily throwing a dirty shawl over her head, she pushed out into the crowd, and escaped notice in the darkness as one of the women servants. Then she fled to a neighbouring village, where she spent the night in an old ruin. Next day avoiding the highway she went straight to the police station, which she found crowded with her relations, all busy giving their depositions against Noubut Ali. Her arrival acted like the explosion of a bombshell among the company, and she was immediately accused of every crime under the sun. But she threw herself on the feet of the sub-inspector, entreating his protection, and the sturdy old Pathan saw the real facts of the case at a glance. Noubut Ali was released, and then he was again accused before the authorities at the Sudder Station. But by this time Faheema had recovered her former strength of mind and force of character, and her simple and clear exposition of the facts of her life and of this particular affair carried conviction wherever it was heard. Besides this, she had now Wazeer Ali at her side, looking rather frightened, and never speaking a word, but still an indirect source of encouragement and strength to her. Ultimately every charge against her and Noubut Ali was dismissed, and she left the court, walking gracefully and modestly behind Wazeer Ali, happy in the thought that they could not be parted again. Seldom in stories of Indian life do we meet one who deserves so well the title of a heroine.—*Pioneer.*

ADEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 29th May.

That living at Aden is rather, or, if you like, very monotonous, no one can deny. The inhabitants are not often met out walking, because, except coming down a rock, nothing can be more disagreeable than going up, one of which you must do or stop at home, and whatever direction you take, five miles will see you drowned. The natives claim historical distinction for Aden, and maintain that it was the Garden of Eden. For man's sin it was accursed, the earth became stone, and every green herb withered; that Shum-Shum is the site on which Cain murdered Abel, and on which neither fruit nor flower grows. Certainly the only semblance to a tree in it is the flagstaff. The camp, where most of the European troops are located, is in the crater of an extinct volcano. Its natural products are dust, mosquitos, flies, and many creeping things; chief amusements of its residents, sea-bathing and fishing. For the full enjoyment of the first pursuit two things have to be avoided—sharks and quicksands; the latter generally results in a sprat and much seasickness. Steamer Point, another military position, resembles the camp with the addition of coal dust and passengers; if the latter could be separated from the former, this undoubtedly would be the favourite resort, but apparently they can't.

The food of Aden is, for the white man, mutton and fowls, roast and boiled, varied by boiled and roasted. Pigeons sometimes figure on the bill of fare; but as these are the veriest sea gulls, pure and simple, the forgery fails. The fish are very good, but *toujours perdrix* delighteth not the heart of man.

The inhabitants are more varied than the good, and consist of Arabs, Africans, Jews, Soumalis, white and black men, and many that are neither one nor the other. The Soumalis women are in some respects *a la mode*, wear chignons, walk with the Grecian bend, need no crinoline, and to dress them with a "panier" would be to paint the lily. There are also Parsees here. These are an enterprising people. I sometimes think, when they charge 70 per cent more for a bad article than the English price for a good one, that I might parraphrase Artemus Ward, and say—"My gentle Zoroastrian, you enterprise too muchly." Beer is five shillings a dozen here here than it is in India. The whole of the trade in European articles is in the hands of the Parsees—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* There is a "kutcherry" here; it does a great business in "holidays," so much so that, from natural perversity, my business always clashes with them. The police are dressed in very blue clothing, and in the day time, when the laws are not infringed, are an efficient force.

The summer residence for those who can get away is Marshag, a rock to the north-east, reached by a road nearly half a mile long and painfully perpendicular. This favoured spot enjoys about 13 hours of sunshine daily. From the remainder, it is beautifully sheltered by the flagstaff. The people taking their families with them have their time fully occupied in watching their children, who have singular advantages for absenting themselves, as at an average distance of about six yards from the doorway of each house is a drop of 300 feet. On the whole, I should recommend any one who is likely to be ordered here, if he does not play pool or whist, to exchange; if he cannot accomplish that, to make himself amenable to the laws of his country, whereby he would be transported elsewhere—the where would be of no consequence. He must get the best of it, and would probably retain his senses. Here he would lose them unless he could take to crochet and novel reading—the three volumes made up from two sets. We propose having shot drill in the Mess compound one evening a week. If Aden had but a bridge, and water to throw stones into, what an opening there would be for energies now lying fallow! Perhaps some of your readers could give us a suggestion or two for some plan of amusement: marbles have failed, and cat's cradle is too sedentary.—*Pioneer.* ARABIA FELIX.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

THE KHAN A PRISONER.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 19.)

Six days ago we were enabled to inform the public that Khiva had fallen. The promptness with which that intelligence was received and published before the important fact had been announced in any other journal was the fruit of careful arrangements and zealous agents. Down to yesterday, although our contemporaries had, in the interval, supplied some items of news indicating the nearness of the Russians to Khiva, not one had been in a position to report the crowning event. By some our positive statement, derived from a source which did not admit of question, was received with carping criticism; by others it was ignored; a few expressed a just appreciation of its accuracy. From the first we never doubted its absolute correctness, and to-day we are enabled to print a telegram from Tiflis which not only confirms the original report, forwarded to us from another and very remote Russian station, but adds some most interesting particualrs. The brevity of the first announcement, strictly in accordance with instructions, left no place for particulars, and an accident still prevents us from stating on what day Khiva was captured. It was also open to question whether the Khan had submitted before or after an action; whether the Khivans were defeated in the Oxus Valley; whether the town had been stormed. Nor can we now resolve these doubts or say what precise shape the military occurrences assumed after General Kaufmann had crossed the river. But our informant states two facts one of which shows that there has been a conflict, and the other settles the present fate of the Khan. We learn that the ruler of Khiva is a prisoner, and that the Russian troops suffered only slight losses in accomplishing their decisive victory over the Uzbegs. Some time early in May the Russians broke the armed power at the Khan's disposal, triumphantly entered his capital, and took him prisoner; and on the 13th of May, by virtue of forethought and carefully devised arrangements, we were enabled to state the main fact, now supplemented and confirmed by our Tiflis telegram. We also adhere to our statement, a matter not of information but of reasoning, that the work has been done by the combined columns which met on the Beukan hills, and thence, under the personal orders of General Kaufmann, marched upon the Oxus, crossed that formidable stream, and, finally, obtained possession of Khiva. General Kaufmann and Colonel Golov started earlier than any other expeditionary leaders, except the commander, who, leaving Orenburg, had to traverse hundreds of miles before he could even refresh his men on the Emba. Moreover, with these columns from the Eastern regions marched the Russian Princes, a sure sign that the most striking and effective part of the work would be left to them. They also were nearer to the objective than any other troops, and as they mustered not fewer than five thousand men and some eighteen guns, besides rocket batteries, they were quite strong enough to overpower any possible resistance. The other columns were comparatively remote from the scene, and were engaged in securing success by a different series of operations. We have now only to wait for details, which will percolate more slowly through the vast intervening space, but when they arrive will deserve and receive a careful study by military men. As we have already stated, the Russians have demonstrated the practicability of pushing a very considerable force of all arms through the steppes, and henceforth the natural impediments to "manifest destiny" fall into the category of those impossibilities which forethought, the vast intervening space, but when they arrive will money, and hardihood can always overcome. The public, through our sole agency, has been a week familiar with the upshot, recorded with more circumstance in our Tiflis telegram, but it may possibly be a long time before the striking lessons and forewarnings imparted by the expedition become, in all their significance, deeply impressed on the national mind.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND HIS EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Sir Samuel Baker is, as we have constantly affirmed, alive, with his wife and followers; and those who precipitately killed the adventurous traveller with so much circumstance, will now, no doubt, take note of this gratifying fact. The news comes upon authority which leaves no shadow of incertitude. Hitherto we had only presumptive evidence that the report which gave him out as slain was an Arab "canard;" and all that the Egyptian Government could say to Colonel Stanton was that it possessed no information of any disastrous complexion, and that it entirely disbelieved the sinister story. On the face of it, as we showed at the time, that story was not one to which any credence should have been lent; it was too obviously a case where the wish had been father to the thought, while any careful examination of the last reliable tidings from the expedition might have proved to the disseminators of the rumour that it had no inner appearance of truth. There was an absence of all mention of place, period, or details; indeed even the Johanna men arranged their lie about Livingstone, with greater skill and attention to probabilities. Subsequently came to hand the report of a Nile merchant, who arrived at Khartoum with the statement that he had seen Baker Pasha safe and sound near Gondokoro, and at the latter place had heard his messenger deliver an order for troops and munitions. There could not remain much anxiety upon the minds of Sir Samuel's many friends after this reassurance, and the confidence which the Khedive always expressed in the well-being of his cherished enterprise. But, if any anxiety did linger, it will be completely dissipated by the telegram which we publish to-day. The Foreign Office has just received a message from the British Consul-General in Alexandria, stating that the Governor-General of the Soudan, in a despatch, dated May the 15th, from Khartoum, had announced the arrival of communications direct from Baker. He and his party were in safety and health. The reinforcements sent up the river a long-while back had reached Gondokoro, near to which station, if not actually within its newly-built fortalice, the English Pasha must have been residing. He had by these last letters "indented" on the Soudan Government for two hundred fresh soldiers, together with ammunition and a supply of salt, all which had been duly forwarded. The telegram adds, "Sir S. Baker had not reached the lake," a sentence with which we shall presently deal. We have ourselves received, and published side by side with the official message, telegraphic news from Khartoum, to the effect that a mail-bag from Baker arrived there on the 12th of May, one of the letters contained being for the Consul-General at Alexandria. This confirms the despatch of the Soudan Governor; it appears that, having got the message on the 12th, he waited until he could say that the soldiers' salt and ammunition had been forwarded, and then sent on the very welcome but not unexpected news that all was well at Gondokoro, and in the camp of the Pasha.

Thus is another monstrous Arab lie detected and exposed; and even the most credulous will be careful henceforward how they believe the talk of the bazaars and coffee-houses in matters where the interests of African rogues are concerned. The dealers at Cairo, who have been accustomed to make vast profits out of the ivory and slave trade of the Upper Nile, hate Baker worse than Sheitan himself; because, whether the Khedive be sincere or no about putting an end to kidnapping negroes, the expedition to the Lake regions has utterly spoiled their nefarious business. That particular trader with whom Baker was first of all associated, and afterwards at "daggers drawn," came down the river to denounce him, breathing, no doubt, ardent curses, which filled all the air; and the numerous knaves who would deeply sympathise with him against any diversion of the ancient profits said to each other that Baker ought to "go to Jehannum" so often that they ended by giving out that he had gone there, by stroke of knife or bullet. In such a way, no doubt, arose a rumour, which bore the character of invention on its face. The Egyptian Government, which has its honour and interests committed to the enterprise, and has a telegraph-wire running to Khartoum, with the swiftest camels at the desert stations, and the best boats on the river, would be sure to have known first of any catastrophe of the kind alleged. As little was there cause to think that the Khedive would neglect the measures necessary to strengthen the hands of his European lieutenant. It is, indeed, "a far cry" from Cairo to Gondokoro, and when the Nile is low communication is almost impossible between the two places; but all this is perfectly understood in the Egyptian Council-room, as well as we understand the trains upon the Great Western Railway. Besides, Baker has always had the Soudan, with its considerable depots, to draw upon. We see him in the present despatch sending to Khartoum for reinforcements, which he could have done as well last autumn as this spring; but the truth is plain that, till he had food and use for more men, he did not wish for any. At Gondokoro he long ago established a new town and stronghold, which he has styled "Ismailia;" and there he kept large bodies of men, with the *materiel* of his Expedition. There his engineers have long worked, putting together the steamers destined to navigate the silent waters of the two Nyanzas; while he himself, at the station which he had seized, rightly or wrongly, from the Arab ivory merchant, kept watch to the southward of his base, evidently waiting for circumstances to ripen. He had made an advance which was decidedly unfortunate, and when we get full accounts of his adventures it is probable that we shall find he was near enough to death and ruin in his retreat from Kamrasi's country to set the tongues of his enemies joyfully at work. But by what we have heard, it was his own impetuousity more than the hostility of the natives which led to that serious discomfiture; and when he fell back upon his base, it is plain that he became again, as we wrote at the time, "as safe as the Bank." He has spent the months since last autumn at or near Gondokoro, consolidating his arrangements, as we conjecture, awaiting his reinforcements, and making friendship, if possible, with the excited tribes about the Great Lakes. He knows well by this time that he has been killed by credulous Englishmen, and that his expedition has been spoken of as a deplorable and costly failure. Many a beard will wag in his camp with laughter over that piece of news, and many a pipe be taken from the lips to ejaculate a pious "Istaghfir-allah!" or "God forbid!"

The one sentence in the official telegram which is not clear runs thus: "Sir Samuel Baker had not reached the Lake." This refers, of course, to the Albert Nyanza—the great inland water which Baker was the first to discover, and towards which he has been always pushing the present expedition. But, it is not easy to say whether the expression refers to an old or new movement forwards. Colonel Stanton is surely too intelligent to think it necessary to repeat the very stale news of Baker's march with a limited force to Kamrasi's district; of his quarrel, his repulse, and sorely harassed retirement. That happened last autumn, and it has been followed by fights with the Bari and the ivory-men, which make it quite out of date. The sentence must refer, then, to a new advance; and, whether this advance has been very recently commenced, or has gone on for some time, it is obvious that Baker would not send for two hundred fresh troops, and salt to preserve meat on his march, unless he intended to get seriously to work again. There is very little probability that Gondokoro could be even so much as threatened by the savage tribes. It stands on the river, and has ready communication northwards; while, as we said, the stout Pasha has made a *kasr*, or castle, there which, to the minds of the Bari, would appear an African Gibraltar. He must want these soldiers to move them forward to the Lake, and we conclude that the Soudan Governor here announces—rather in surprise and disappointment—that "he has not yet reached it." If he has not lost too many of his troops by disease, and if he can get carriage for his *impedimenta*, we believe that he may have started even now with two bodies of five hundred each. A much smaller number of disciplined and well-armed troops, properly handled, will do wonders in Africa, and might, indeed, suffice to conquer half the continent. Mr. Winwood Reade, a high authority, has lately maintained, no doubt, that an armed force will ever find Africa impenetrable. This is true, perhaps, of small parties, but not of an organised column; and we are of opinion that Baker has still the means requisite to open his own road to the Lake, and to launch his steamers. Once established on either of the Nyanzas he ought to become a power there, as well as Master of the Nile Valley. His difficulties will be three; namely, the strongly-aroused jealousy of the Lake nations, the chronic difficulty of portierage, and his own headstrong and impatient temper. "He has not reached the Lake." This, the last tidings, certainly implies that his work still lies before him, a work which civilization watches with the utmost interest, because if Africa is once fairly opened in the direction of those splendid tropical highlands, legitimate traffic will extirpate the villanous slave trade, and the "silent Sister" of the continents will soon take her just place in the history of humanity. Until he "has reached the Lake" he has done little or nothing; but "a live dog is better than a dead lion," and it is more satisfactory to learn that Baker Pasha is marching up even amid hindrances from Gondokoro than to think that the corpse of the gallant Briton has been devoured by leopards in the jungle outside some barbarian village.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The Government has evidently taken alarm at the threatened invasion of our West African colonies, and we may soon expect to be engaged in a little war. The King of Ashantee is said to be pressing on Elmina in great force, and will no doubt subsequently advance to attack our garrison at Cape Coast Castle. The last mail brings intelligence of a battle having been fought on the 18th of April, in which the Fantees were defeated and were retreating towards the coast, and they were flocking into Cape Coast in large numbers. In fact, no reliance can be placed upon our native allies, who are retreating all "along the line." The King of Ashantee and his followers will not, however, prove the most formidable enemy we shall have to encounter. The climate, especially at this season, is notoriously bad, and its diseases are as likely to inflict quite as much injury on our force as its arms are on the enemy. What we have to desire, above all things, is that the Ashantee potentate, emboldened by success and the size of his army, will afford our troops the earliest opportunity of fighting him; for a long campaign or any expedition into that country can scarcely fail to prove disastrous to the health of any British force we may have to send there. The advent of the rainy season will prevent, we presume, much being done at present beyond strengthening the garrison of Cape Coast Castle. Meanwhile, the authorities at home evidently consider the present aspect of affairs on the Gold Coast as very threatening. A body of Royal Marines has already started, and a steamer conveys a wing of the 97th Regiment to Barbadoes to relieve one of the West Indian Regiments about to proceed at once to the Gold Coast. The several department are making active preparations for the equipment of the forces. It is rumoured that Dr. A. D. Home, V. C. and C. B. will proceed as the principal medical officer of the expedition. Considerable quantities of quinine will no doubt be consumed as a prophylactic and remedial agent against he fevers of the country by the men taking part in it and we venture to hint that the opportunity might be embraced for trying those alkaloids obtained from chinchona, of the effects of which the Madras Commission have spoken so highly in their pulished Reports. The Ashantees appear to have suffered great losses, and smallpox is said to be very prevalent among them.—*Lancet.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON OR HULL.

898 Alexandria, Bulman—F. Sands & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1164 Alpine, Lender—F. Scott & Co.
1199 British India—Sexton—R. Steuart & Co.
7194 Centurion, Widdicombe—M. Nusserwanjee.
813 City of Dublin, Murdoch—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1094 Gardner Colby, Dunbar—Farnham & Co
1303 Glee Maiden, Cummins—The Captain.
1528 Iron Cross, McLeod—Lawrence & Co.
1146 New Era, Babson—Farnham & Co.
1132 Pocahontas, Duncan—Farnham Co.
1167 Sandringham, Philip—W. Nicol & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman.—Farnham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

482 Coldew, Peterson—The Captain.
548 Rapide, Patterson—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

1135 Friga, Crawford—Wallace & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

370 Marisstella, Cluzune—H. A. Sedick.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1092 Contest, Carruthers—N. Muncherjee & Sons.

FOR CADIZ FOR ORDERS.

439 Blair Athol, Pearson—M. Browne & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1709 Atlantic, Mellin—The Captain.
649 Benedito, Cialdi—The Captain.
899 City of Tanjore, Smith—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
682 Doxford, McDonald—Owen & Okell.
441 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
974 Garden Reach, Gilmore—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
979 Ireland, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
996 Janet Court, Crawford—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Cassey—Lawrence & Co.
595 Lemrick Lass, Yeaton—S. Hobart & Co.
336 Magdala, Brough—R. Steuart & Co.
341 Prince Beatrice, Ormston—R. Steuart & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.
1158 Royal Family, Hogg—Lawrence & Co.
1458 Royal George, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—E. Bates & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Short—M. Nusserwanjee.
1200 St. James, Dunbar—Lawrence & Co.
930 Twilight, Garner—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Cella, Harris—E. Latham & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—W. and A. Graham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1131 Arcot, Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
656 India, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
666 Madras, Bernard—P. & O. Co.
2999 Mazapore, Parish.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1119 Orissa, Fentiman, P. & O. Co.
922 Rockwater, Richards—E. Muir & Co.
475 Sir Barle Frere, Gammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADER.

261 Afric, Ramthhsupt.
351 Bashire Merchant, Nacoda.
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
125 Keerta Roodrin—Nacoda.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug, Downing.
Hugh Rose, Campbell.
223 Kwang Tung, Elton.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
408 Sind.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheare to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bacheo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under-Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS, | BACON,
FISH, | SAUSAGES,
JAMS, | OX TONGUES,
JELLIES, | PICKLES,
MARMALADE, | SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace ..... 15s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch " " ..... 12s. 0d. "
1¼ inch " " ..... 10s. 0d. "
1 inch " " ..... 8s. 0d. "
1 inch " " ..... 7s. 0d. "
¾ inch " " ..... 6s. 0d. "
½ inch " " ..... 4s. 6d. "

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN | FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, | SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS, | SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE | DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND
TIMBERS, | GENERAL LEON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ..2½ " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ..3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal ...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. ...4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

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FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.
The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.
The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.
Wheeler and Wilson Machines.
Merchant Shippers supplied.
London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.
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BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France